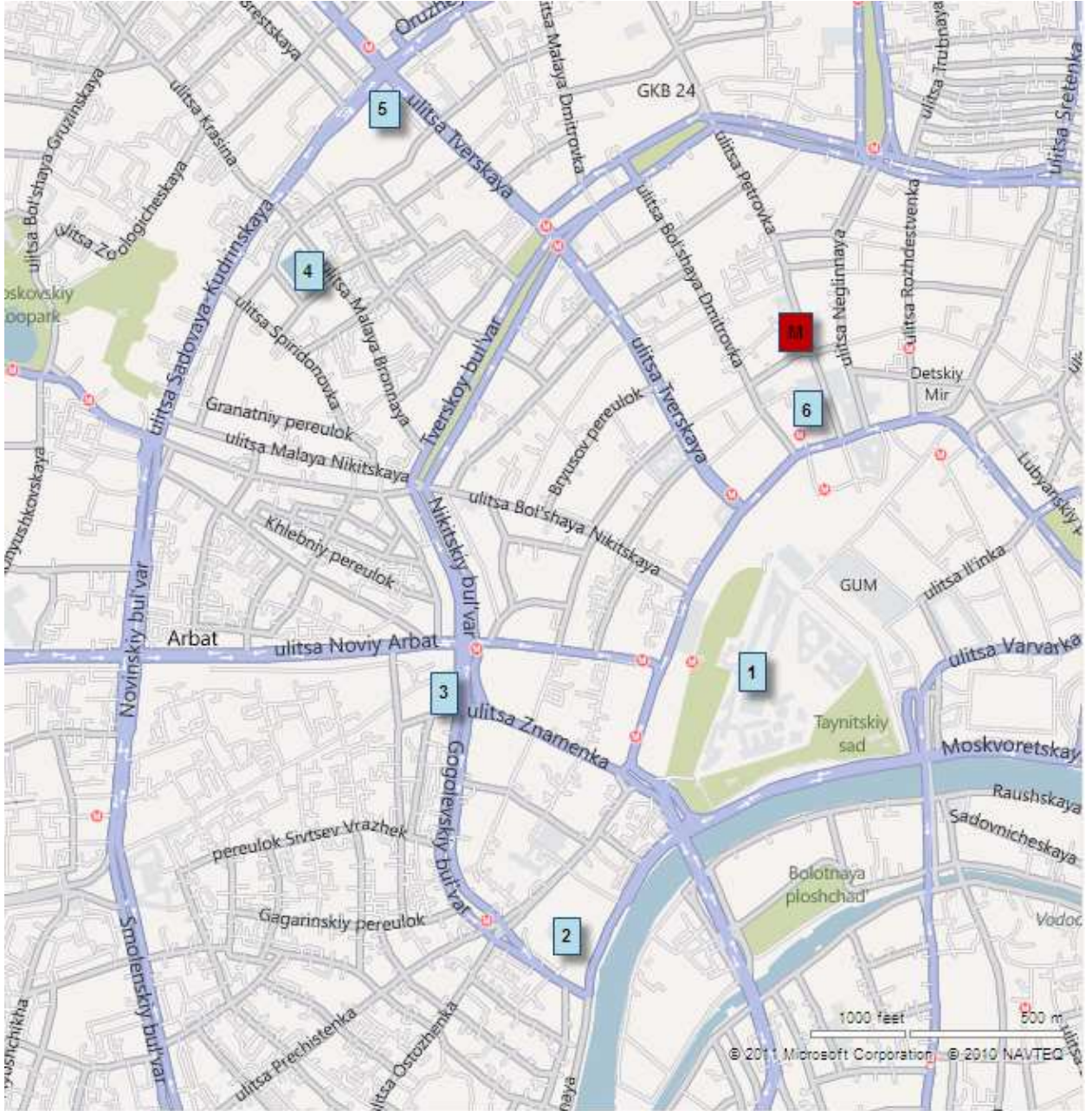


LOCAL ATTRACTIONS



1

**Marriott Moscow Royal Aurora | 11, Petrovka St. | 107031 Moscow | Russia |
Tel: +7 (495) 937 1000 | Fax: +7 (495) 937 1001**

1. The Kremlin Ticket offices

Address: Vozdvizhenka str., 1
(Воздвиженка, 1)

Telephone: +7(495) 695-37-76

Hours: 10:00 AM- 04:30 PM, daily
except Thursday

The Kremlin Museum:

The Armoury Chamber

A world-wide known treasure-house presents ancient Russian regalia, ceremonial tsar's dress, church hierarchs' vestments, gold and silverware by Russian, European and Eastern masters, arms and armouries, royal carriages and horse ceremonial harness.

Full ticket price for visiting the Armoury Chamber (**no discounts**) - **700 rub.**
daily from 9:30 to 16:30

The Ivan the Great Bell-Tower complex

A new museum dedicated to history of the Moscow Kremlin architectural complex has been unveiled in the building of a unique monument of architecture - the Ivan the Great Bell-Tower. The museum's outstanding exposition was performed on basis of advanced multimedia technologies, by means of which we can see ancient views and plans of the Kremlin and its unrealized reconstruction as well as its unique architectural monuments projected on walls and vaults of the Bell-tower.

Full ticket price for visiting the museum (**no discounts**) - **500 rub.**
daily, except Thursday, by seances at 10:15, 11:30, 13:45, 15:00, 16:00.

The Assumption Cathedral

For six centuries the Assumption Cathedral had been the state and cultural center of Russia: Great Princes were set for reigning and local princes swore fealty, inaugurations of Tsars and coronations of Emperors took place here. Bishops, Metropolitans and Patriarchs were inaugurated, statements and ceremonial documents were publicly read, church services before military campaigns and in case of a victory were held at the Assumption Cathedral.

**Full ticket price for visiting the exposition in the One-Pillar Chamber of the Patriarch's Palace (no discounts) - 200 rub.
daily from 9:30 to 16:30**

The Archangel's Cathedral

The history of the Archangel's Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin dates back to the XIV century: in 1333, the first Great Moscow Prince Ivan Kalita (Money-bag) ordered to lay the foundation of a white-stone church devoted to St. Archangel Michael respected in Rus as a guardian of soldiers and Russian princes in their feats of arms. In 1505-1508, a new majestic cathedral was erected on the place of the old church.

2. The Cathedral of Christ the Savior

Address: Volkhonka str., 15

(Волхонка ул., 15)

Tel: +7(495) 637-12-76

Hours: 08:00 AM- 05:00 PM Daily
08:00 AM- 01:00 PM (Monday)

Services: 08:00 AM
05:00 PM

Services take place in
Preobrazhenskaya church on
weekdays.

The **Cathedral of Christ the Saviour** (*khram Khrista Spasitela*) in [Moscow](#) is the largest Orthodox church in the world.

The idea for this church dates from the early 19th century.

When the last of Napoleon's soldiers left Moscow, Tsar Alexander I signed a manifesto dated December 25, 1812, declaring his intention to build a cathedral in honor of Christ the Savior.

Alexander commissioned his favourite architect Konstantin Thon to create a new design, modeled after the [Hagia Sophia](#) in Constantinople. The present site was chosen by the Tsar in 1837; a convent and church already standing on the site had to be relocated.

Construction began in 1839 and the cathedral didn't emerge from its scaffolding until 1860; elaborate frescos by some of the best Russian painters continued in the interior for another 20 years. The cathedral was consecrated on the day Alexander III was crowned, May 26, **1883**. A year earlier, Tchaikovsky's "**1812 Overture**" debuted there.

After the Revolution, the prominent site of the cathedral called out for redevelopment by the **Soviets**, who planned to replace the church with a monument to socialism, known as the Palace of Soviets. It would rise in modernistic buttressed tiers to support a gigantic sculpture of Lenin, arm raised in blessing, perched atop a dome. On December 5, 1931, the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour was **dynamited** and reduced to rubble.

Funds for the largest building in the world remained unavailable, however. A foundation hole gaped on the site until under Nikita Khrushchev it was transformed into a huge **public swimming pool**.

With the end of the Soviet rule, the Russian Orthodox Church received permission to rebuild the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour (February 1990). A temporary cornerstone was laid by the end of the year.

A construction fund was opened in 1992 and foundations began to be poured in the fall of 1994. The lower church (Church of the Transfiguration) was consecrated in 1996, and the completed Cathedral of Christ the Saviour was consecrated **August 19, 2000**.

3. OLD ARBAT STREET

Address: metro station
“Arbatskaya”

Hours: 10:00 AM- 10:00 PM Daily

The **Arbat** is an approximately one-kilometer long pedestrian street in the historical centre of Moscow. The Arbat has existed at least since the 15th century, thus laying claim to being one of the oldest surviving streets of the Russian capital. It forms the heart of the Arbat District of Moscow. Originally the street formed part of an important trade route and was home to a large number of craftsmen. In the 18th century, the Arbat came to be regarded by the Russian nobility as the most prestigious living area in Moscow. The street was almost completely destroyed by the great fire during Napoleon's occupation of Moscow in 1812 and had to be rebuilt. In the 19th and early 20th centuries it became known as the a place where petty nobility, artists, and academics lived. In the Soviet period, it was the home of many high-ranking government officials.

Today the street and its surroundings are undergoing gentrification, and it is considered a desirable place to live. Because of the many historic buildings, and the numerous artists who have lived and worked in the street, the Arbat is also an important tourist attraction.

4. PATRIARSHY PONDS

Address: metro station
“Mayakovskaya”

One of the most romantic and mysterious places in old Moscow is undoubtedly Patriarshiye Ponds.

The area used to be a Goat Marsh, which got its name from a goat farm, and some marshes were used as a pasture.

In the early 17th century, the territory was granted to patriarch Hermogen, who set up his residence here — Patriarch's Goat Sloboda. In 1683—1684, in accordance with patriarch Joachim's decree, the marshes were replaced with three ponds in which fish were bred especially

**5. Koncertniy Zal Imeni
Tchaikovskogo (Tchaikovsky
Concert Hall)**

Address: Tverskaya street 31
Tel: 8 (495) 232 53 53

for patriarch's feasts. Accordingly, the ponds were then called Patriarshiye. By the first half of the 19th century, only one pond remained, and a park was laid out around its perimeter. Between 1924 and 1992, the Ponds were called Pionerskiye, though they soon received their old name once again.

Tchaikovsky Concert Hall of the Moscow Philharmonic Society on Triumfalnaya (formerly Mayakovskaya) Ploshchad is undoubtedly one of the most bizarre structures built in Moscow during the 20th century. The hall was completed one year before the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union

The story of this festival hall goes back to the early 20th century, when French producer Charles Omon opened a theater here called the Bouffe Miniature. Next the popular Zon Theater came. In 1922 the theater acquired its greatest fame as the Teatr imeni Meierkholda, or the Meierhold Theater (the Theatre was situated in the old building). The new building was planned by director-reformer Meierhold as the biggest and modern theatre in Moscow. In 1938, construction of the new building was mainly finished. In 1939, Meierhold was arrested and thereafter executed by shooting. The incomplete building was passed to the Moscow Philharmonic Society. In 1938, it was opened a subway station "Mayakovskaya" at the corner part of the building. In 1940, it was finished interior of the new Concert Hall. Many things remained from original project of an architect Tcherin. Original ellipsoid form of the Hall gave excellent visibility and audibility at any point.

In the heart of the stage was placed the Walcher organ imported from the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul (Leningrad). Afterwards (in 1959), it was installed the electrical organ of the Czechoslovak firm "Rieger-Kloss" twice reconstructed later (1970, 1977)

Opening of the new concert hall of the Moscow Philharmonic Society named after P.I.Tchaikovsky was timed to centenary from the composer's birth. On October 12, 1940, it was performed P.I.Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony, "Francesca da Rimini", the first part of the First Piano Concerto, airs from different operas and romances by the State Symphony Orchestra of the USSR under conducting of A.Gauk and K.Ivanov; L.Oborin, P.Nortsov,

E.Kruglikova, V.Davydova and M.Reisen appeared on the stage as soloists

During of sixty years of being there were first-rate musical events at the Hall. There were All-Union and All-Russian shows of academic and national ensembles, and symphony orchestras. There were ten-day periods, days of culture and arts of the USSR's republics and foreign countries. Since 1962, the Hall became one of main stages of the International Competition named after P.Tchaikovsky. The Hall was by arena of All-Union competitions of choreographers, ballet artists, international chess tournaments and by filming area

Nowadays, there are performances of leading soloists, symphony orchestras, choruses and choreographic ensembles at the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall. There are opera productions as concert performances and musical dramatic plays. Festivals and competitions "Russian Winter", "Moscow Stars", "Moscow Autumn", "Talents of Russia", "Pushkin Festival", "Days of Poetry" and others take place at the Hall as well

6. GUM

Address: Red Square, 3.
Metro station Ploshchad'
Revolutsii, Okhotniy ryad,
Teatralnaya.
Tel:+7 (495) 788-4343,

GUM is a huge trade center, one of the biggest in Europe. Its total area takes the whole block, the main face looks at the Red Square. GUM is an architectural monument of federal significance. The main and the most famous shop of the city has long and interesting history.